

HAZEL GREEN WEEKLY.

SPENCER COOPER, Owner and Editor.

"Of a Noisy World, With News From All Nations Lumbering at His Back."

\$1.00 A YEAR, Always in Advance.

SEVENTH YEAR

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1891.

NUMBER 18.

ANNIHILATION

PRICES

GREAT STOCK TAKING SALE OF

CLOTHING

PRICE CUT IN TWO.

READ OUR PRICES! READ OUR PRICES! READ OUR PRICES!
Our \$7.50 Suit, worth \$15. Our \$10 Suit, worth \$20.
Our \$15 Suit, worth \$30. Our \$20 Suit, worth \$40.
Our \$1 Undershirt, marked down to 50 Cents.
Our \$1 Drawers, marked down to 50 Cents.
Our \$2 Undershirt, marked down to \$1.
Our \$2 Drawers, marked down to \$1.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

All goods marked in Plain Figures. We will cut them in Half, which means 50 cents on the Dollar.

Good Summer Coats at 20 Cents.

Men's Seersucker Coats 50 Cents.
Worth \$1.00.

This is an opportunity once in a lifetime. Remember you have the best assortment in Kentucky to select from.

Louis & Gus Straus!

Leading Clothiers of Lexington, Ky.

Winchester: Female College.

Superior Facilities for the Higher Education of Young Ladies.

First-class in all appointments. Delightful Home. Central Location. Six Departments:

CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, SCIENTIFIC, MUSIC, ART.
New Buildings and Furniture. Terms Reasonable. Send for catalogue.
S. W. PEARCY, President,
Winchester, Ky.

ED MITCHELL,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, and a full line of Agricultural Implements.

VULCAN CHILLED PLOWS, (best made),
B. F. AVERY & SON'S STEEL PLOWS,
BELL, MITCHELL & CO.'S STEEL HILL-SIDE PLOWS,
IMPROVED MALTA DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOWS,
OLIVER CHILLED AND SOUTH BEND PLOW REPAIRS,
STANDARD NEW CLIMAX AND TIER 2-HORSE CORN PLANTERS,
EVANS' TRIPLE HARROWS,
WHITELY'S SOLID STEEL BINDERS AND MOWERS,
COLUMBIA, TIER AND GRANGER SULKY HAY RAKES,
COOK'S PATENT EVAPORATORS,
HAYES' FINGER CASE MOWERS,
PUSH BROS.' CELEBRATED WAGONS,
JONES' U. S. STANDARD 5-TON WAGON
Scales, price \$60, with a written guarantee for 5 years.

The largest stock of Cook and Heating Stoves of any house in Eastern Kentucky.

Cutlery, Shears, and Builders' Hardware a Specialty.
East side S. Maysville Street, MT. STERLING, KY.

The English Kitchen

12, West Short Street, - LEXINGTON, KY.
A Model Restaurant in: Almost Every Feature.
SEATING CAPACITY 150.

Fresh Oysters at all seasons. Fine Point, Saddle Bows, New York Cakes and Mobile Cakes.

REGULAR MEALS 25 CENTS.

Meals to order at all hours. Delicacies of the season always on hand.
The most complete and modern kitchen in the State. Among the recent additions is a Miller Improved Range, the finest in the world, with eighteen fires, six heating stoves, two large broilers, and hot and cold water reservoirs. This range will cook anything from a half a beef to a tit-bit of sweetbread, and is the only one of the kind in Kentucky.
A hearty welcome and the most courteous treatment to all.
GUS LUGART, Proprietor.

Judge Swanwick's Exegesis of the New Constitution.

The following are a few of the reasons that cause me to fully endorse and advocate the adoption of the new Constitution:

1. It recognizes God in the preamble, that which the old one does not.
2. It does not contain any slavery clause.
3. It provides for only one election each year.
4. It provides that no Representative district shall embrace more than two counties.
5. It limits the Legislature to sixty days sessions and no more.
6. It prohibits local legislation on any subject that a general law will cover.
7. It cuts Commonwealth Attorneys' fees down from \$2,500 to \$500.
8. It makes Sheriffs elected for four years and then ineligible for re-election.
9. It authorizes the Legislature to provide for the assessment of property by the Justices of the Peace, if it so prefers.

10. It authorizes the offices of Sheriff and Jailor to be consolidated.

11. It forbids that any public officer shall receive more than \$5,000 each year as salary.

12. It requires all towns of the same grade to be governed by the same laws.

13. It abolishes the two Appellate Court systems, and provides for only one.

14. It abolishes all the Common Pleas, Criminal and Chancery Courts, and makes one system of courts—the Circuit.

15. It gives us enough Circuit Courts to attend to all business promptly.

16. It provides that there shall be but one Justice of the Peace in each precinct, and not more than eight nor less than three in any county.

17. It gives the Legislature the right to have the fiscal affairs of counties attended to by Commissioners to be elected by the people of the county.

18. It provides for a secret official ballot in voting.

19. It disqualifies for office those who secure it by corruption, or by force or fraud, either in a convention or at the election.

20. It provides that no whiskey shall be sold on election day.

21. It prohibits any franchise to be granted longer than twenty years.

22. The exemptions from taxes are fixed on every housekeeper alike so they are not subject to change.

23. Every housekeeper will have household goods and other personal property exempt from taxation to the amount of \$250.

24. The taxation must be uniform. Banks must pay local taxes the same as individuals.

25. No officer is allowed to use public money for his own use.

26. No county or town can take stock in any corporation, except to build turnpikes and bridges.

27. It provides that the poll tax shall never be more than \$1.50, a relief to the poor man.

28. It requires an efficient system of free schools to always be maintained.

29. It prevents beyond all question the probability of mixed schools, and requires separate schools for white and black.

30. It secures to the colored children their pro rata portion of the school money.

31. It adds \$600,000 to our permanent school fund.

32. It prevents school funds from being used in sectarian schools.

33. It confines corporations to business for which they are organized.

34. It prevents corporations from using watered stock.

35. It prevents railroads from discriminating in contracts with different parties.

36. It prevents free passes to public officers.

37. It prevents and prohibits all pools and monopolies.

38. It prevents the consolidating of railroads and competing lines.

39. It makes it a felony for any bank officer to receive deposits after he knows of its insolvency.

40. It subjects railroad property to execution the same as individuals, so that the good in civil cases can be collected.

41. It prevents railroads from charging more for a short than a longer haul.

42. It prohibits lotteries.

43. It requires that public officers shall be docked in pay for failing to discharge their duties.

44. It provides for all wage earners to be paid in lawful money.

45. It lets the public printing to the lowest bidder.

46. It cuts the grand jury down to twelve instead of sixteen.

47. It provides for a verdict of nine to the good in civil cases.

48. It places a limitation on Virginia land claims.

49. It provides for a House of Refuge for young offenders.

50. It requires convicts to be worked inside the walls and not to compete with honest labor.

51. It settles all disputes of the Capital location.

52. It lessens the annual expense of the Commonwealth over \$100,000.

53. It prevents the Legislature from refunding any money legally paid into the State Treasury.

54. It will tax at least \$90,000,000 of property that is now exempt.

55. It will reduce the rate of taxation.

56. It taxes no property of the poor man that is not now taxed.

57. It increases the taxes of the wealthy and reduces it on the poor.

58. It takes the power from the Legislature to waste people's money by extravagance and unjust appropriations.

59. It provides for a uniformity of all laws that all may be governed by the same laws.

60. It provides that no county shall create a debt without payment of same being provided for.

61. It provides no hardship on the poor man.

62. It provides for an open clause by which the people may add to or take from without amending the Constitution.

63. It is the Constitution of the people and for the people and allows no man or set of men any special privileges or advantages over any other in this Commonwealth.

64. It provides for a general layman law so that all counties, districts, cities or towns desiring it may have a local option law of the same effect.

65. It limits the tax rate of all cities, towns and counties.

66. It prohibits any law from being enacted except by calling the ayes and nays.

67. It prevents any public money from being used for any purpose other than that for which it was raised.

68. It requires monthly investigation of the State Treasurer's accounts.

69. It breaks up all cliques and rings at Frankfort by declaring all State officers ineligible except Auditor, and for only one term. Respectfully,
G. R. SWANWICK.

Beware of Quackery for Catarrh That Contaminates Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them.

Dr. J. C. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hark's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made at Toledo, O., by J. C. Cheney & Co. Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

NEWS NOTES.

—Grasshoppers of the heaviest species in immense numbers are destroying crops in Colorado.

—Near Columbia, Ky., Tyler Gorman, an ambush shot and killed Tyler Gorman. Grant is in jail.

—The story that an English syndicate had secured control of America's glucose manufacturers is denied.

—One of Fenway's lions, escaped from his cage at Rock Island, Ill., and 6,000 persons were panic-stricken.

—Lightning struck the Bimel-Zandali chain works at St. Mary's, Ohio, and seventy employees knocked speechless.

—All the street railway employees at Toledo, Ohio, struck last week, and as a consequence no cars were run.

—At Middleborough, Ky., Dennis Johnson, proprietor of a notorious saloon, resisted the police and shot two of them.

—An express train was robbed near Texarkana, Texas, last week, by one man single handed, but only a small amount of valuables taken.

—As the result of an old quarrel, Dr. F. W. Wise stabbed the dead Herman Trueblood, a nine bow, at Peach Orchard, Ky. Wise escaped.

—The Olympian Springs, in Bath county, Ky., were sold last week by the Master Commissioner to F. S. Allen, the Shaysburg banker, for \$19,500.

—A free fight occurred in a Louisville (Ky.) beer garden, and Ad Shane was fatally stabbed. Tom Harrington was arrested and identified as the man who did the stabbing.

—Near Travelers Rest, Oweley county, Ky., a man was shot and mortally wounded by Jacob Lynett. Lynett was unarmed and begging for peace when he was shot. Lynett is at large.

—Near Russellville, Ky., the entire family of J. H. Cornwell, a well-to-do farmer, are dangerously ill from drinking poisoned milk. No cause known for any one to have given the poison.

—An Important Correction.
Through a piece of gross carelessness the card of P. R. Phillips, in our Fair catalogue reads, "with J. M. Robinson & Co." and it should read "with Carter Bros. & Co." We hereby apologize and will note the correction, and make due allowance for a rush of work night and day for a month past.

—A Never Failing Remedy.
MERIDIAN, the only permanent cure for all forms of headache and neuralgia, relieves the pain in from 15 to 30 minutes. For sale on positive guarantee at THE HERALD office, or sent postpaid by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents a box.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM CENTRAL KENTUCKY

TO ALL PORTS NORTH, EAST, WEST

AND SOUTHWEST. FAST LINE BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND CINCINNATI.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 10, 1891.

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THE RAJAH'S TREASURE.

An Interesting Story of a Soldier's Gratitude.

[Written for This Paper.]



THE shades of evening had fallen over the turbulent and swiftly-running waters of the river Hooghly, an offshoot of the mighty and sacred Ganges, but the hush and quiet which in most places follow the close of day were here wanting for the bark of junks in the jungles which lined the banks, the shrill shrieks of nocturnal birds as they winged their flight over the murky stream, added to the hum of human voices, which were wafted from the city of Palaces, combined to produce a series of sounds that grated harshly upon the ear of a stranger.

A myriad of lights shone from the native boats, as they darted hither and thither between the shipping and the shore.

On board the numerous vessels which lay moored side by side, all work had been suspended, and their crews had either sought repose after the arduous labors of the day or betaken themselves to the oriental metropolis to enjoy a sailor's carousal.

On one noble ship, however, the scene was different. Her cabin-deck and rails were brilliantly illuminated by the glow of brightly colored lanterns, and beneath the "after" awning two long tables groined beneath the weight of the most luxurious and delicate viands of the east.

As the steward of the vessel, assisted by several native waiters, completed the arrangements for the banquet the captain emerged from his cabin and walked toward the gangway. He was just in time to greet a party of ladies and gentlemen whose boat he had heard from the shore.

Proudly the master welcomed his friends to the deck of his beautiful craft, but scarcely had he finished the greeting over their arrivals, when his attention was attracted by a group of Europeans who were standing on the shore.

There was the European merchant in conventional evening dress, accompanied by wife and daughters arrayed in the richest attire.

Then came the Hindoo banker, stately in his magnificent robes and turban, glittering with costly gems. Next followed the Mohammedan, perhaps a little less grandly dressed than his predecessor, yet presenting a fine appearance, while the Parsee in his long, conical bishopshaped hat, flowing cloak of figured satin, and wide silk trousers, came next to the foremost to do honor to the American captain.

Each guest was followed by his own servant, whose duty it was to wait on his master, and him alone. To a notice the arrangement at table would have seemed very strange, but in this land of caste it excited no comment. Each set took their allotted places at the festal board, while before the group of



PROUDLY THE MASTER WELCOMED HIS FRIENDS.

Hindus were laid outstretched, had never been touched, save by people of their own kind, and the contents of the various dishes were wholly of the vegetable kingdom and had not been defiled by contact with the hand of either Mussulman or Christian.

Despite, however, this peculiar arrangement upon the party there was no lack of merriment, for all were familiar with the customs of the country. Wit and repartee sparkled even like the wine in the fragile glasses, and the American commander was overwhelmed with congratulations upon his good fortune in possessing so fine a vessel.

"There is one matter that puzzles me, captain," observed a fine-looking European gentleman, who was seated at the left hand of the host, "and that is why you, an American, should have named this floating palace of yours 'The Rajah's Treasure.' It certainly sounds oriental, and is very pleasing to our ears."

"It is, indeed, oriental," was the reply, and the reason for my possessing of her is due to an oriental; that is, primarily."

"How is that, captain?" called out the European ladies and gentlemen in chorus, while the dark, mellow eyes of the natives were turned interestedly toward the host, in expectancy of the story.

"It may not be fitting for me to relate the narrative at this time," began the captain, apologetically, "for it might call some unpleasant memories to many of my respected guests as it touches upon the dark days of India which you all so well remember."

"The Capt. Sahib need have no fear of wounding the feelings of his serene and remarked one of the Hindoo present. Those times have passed, and the strife, which rankled in the breasts of the Sepoy and Englishman, is no more. Let my beloved lord and mistress speak."

"Then I will tell you," went on the captain, "for it is an interesting story. I was a poor orphan lad in my own country, and was forced to turn to the sea as a means of livelihood. Slowly, very slowly, I crawled up the ladder of my chosen profession until I reached the position of chief officer, and in such capacity I have visited these shores many times. But although, as was supposed by the American merchants, I was well qualified to fill a higher station, yet, alas! none was opened to me, as I lacked the means to purchase a captain's share in a vessel."

It was on one voyage when I had become almost discouraged and begun to feel that I was destined to live and die a mate that something most singular happened to me. On leaving Boston with a cargo of rice for this port the captain informed me that we had among our men a man whom he had allowed to work his passage to Calcutta, remarking at the same time: 'He is one, I think, who has seen better days, and I believe he would make things as easy for him as the discipline of the ship will allow.'"

"Captain, I pray you," broke in a military-looking gentleman who was seated on the speaker's right hand, "do not continue."

"But, colonel, our friends are anxious for the story," was the reply, which, however, was heard only by a few present. Then aloud: "At the first opportunity, when well out to sea, I had a long talk with the man who had taken this means to reach his home in the east. That he was a true gentleman I saw at a glance, and was much interested in his story, which he related as if he said it to reveal to me."

"I shielded him from the hardships of a sailor's life as much as lay in my power, for I felt grieved to find a man fitted to fill an exalted position brought down to such a low level by circumstances, and that which he had no control. The seamen, however, did not take kindly to their more delicate shipmate, and I am afraid that many times during the passage, when well out to sea, they succeeded in making his life miserable."

"One night when a week's sail from the mouth of the river Hooghly, I was startled by the cry of 'man overboard!' and hurrying to the tail of the vessel, I looked over the side, and saw the form of some poor unfortunate being swept past."

"Hard down your helm! Back your main tops! Lower away the boat! I called quickly, and then sprang to the rescue of the man whom I thought I recognized in that one hasty glance to be my protégé."

"A few strokes and I had reached him, and found that I had not been mistaken. But what my surprise when I heard him call in a hoarse voice: 'Do not mind me, Mr. Boleyn. I am a good swimmer—but look out for that villain who tried to murder me, he is somewhere near—and if they do not leave him alone, I will strike him dead for the vessel which had now rounded to.' I was horrified for an instant as the meaning of his words flashed into my mind, but seeing a human head come to the surface close at hand, I was reckless of the situation and reaching forth, grasped the miscreant by the hair, and with a vigorous movement threw him upon his back, keeping him afloat, at arm's length, as best I could."

"A few more moments, though it seemed hours, the boat reached us, we were picked up, and I imagine my joy at seeing seated upon a thwart, our 'deck passenger.' As we reached the vessel, the captain was at the gangway to welcome me on board, and you will not be surprised that the first order I issued was to put the would-be assassin in double irons."

"After that, until we reached port, the man I had sprung overboard was to spare, lived with us aft in the cabin. Upon arriving at Calcutta, the singular character whom we had brought from America approached the skipper, and said: 'Captain, I have a message for you. My chief mate, take a two weeks' run with me into the country, and I will give you my word that he shall return to you with full pay for his time, and the money for my passage, for that I had in India, I am by no means a pauper.'"

"The captain at first demurred, but at length gave his consent, and we at once started for the hill region. I will not tell you the exact date for which we were bound, but suffice it to know that it was not far from the famous city of Lucknow."

"When well upon the road, my friend revealed to me a most wonderful story that would rival any told in the Arabian Nights. My companion had been a captain in a company of foot during the Sepoy rebellion and it had been his good fortune to rescue from the hands of his justly-

censed soldiers the persons of the wife and infant son of a most powerful rajah. Although the husband was in the field, with many followers, against the British, the captain secreted his gentle captive and her charge and kept them in seclusion until the storm of war was passed—he feared their fate if allowed to fall into the possession of his own countrymen."

"When, however, the native prince laid down his arms, took the oath of allegiance to the English crown and through the magnanimity of the governor general was reinstated in his own province, my companion then hastened to deliver up to the great potentate his loved ones, whom the rajah had mourned as dead."

"When the chief heard the story of his consort, how she had been cared for and protected by the noble foreigner, his gratitude and generosity knew no bounds and he bequeathed fabulous wealth upon the preserver of his child and heir."

"A very small portion of the treasure allotted to the soldier he took at that time and resigning his position in the army proceeded to America, where, unfortunately, he entered into speculation, and lost all. Not wishing to send to his Hindoo benefactor, he preferred to work his way to India and call in



"ALLOW ME TO PRESENT TO YOU MY FRIEND AND BENEFCTOR."

person for the balance of the wealth which the native prince had conferred upon him, and which had been set aside awaiting the captain's order, and it was to obtain this that we were making the journey."

"Then I saw the royal reception awarded my companion by the rajah's household, my heart sunk within me for shame at the remembrance of how I had been treated by the low-minded seamen on board our vessel."

"After an instant's profound silence loud calls were heard for the colonel, who, rising to his feet, remarked with enthusiasm: 'Kind friends, did you know what this gentleman did for me when he thought I was but a poor outcast on the water you would consider me the dearest of men, and he changed the address without opening the letter and sent it along.'"

MAHELOE DOWNING.

DEAD LETTERS.

How They are Handled and Finally Disposed of.

Letters that are misdirected or only partially addressed are turned over to a lady operator who has acquired skill by long practice, and is familiar with the name of every city, town, village and hamlet in the civilized world, knows all the contents of all the directories published in this country and in Europe."

She knows that William Jones lives on a certain street in San Francisco as well as the carrier does that delivers the mail in Williams district, and she will find that William's friends addressed a letter to him at that street and number, and inadvertently writes Chicago or Los Angeles instead of San Francisco, she knows the letter belongs to William, and she changes the address without opening the letter and sends it along."

If a thick-headed correspondent addresses a letter to James Smith, White Knoll, Tex., the lady to whom this letter is finally consigned will inquire if there is no White Knoll, Tex., and that the writer meant it for James Smith, White Mount, Tex. Sometimes a letter comes along with John T. Brown on it and nothing more, except the postmark of some little town way down in southern California."

Experience has taught the woman that nine chances to one the letter is for some other town in the same section of the country, and as John T. Brown lives at a certain number on a certain street in San Francisco, the letter is sent to him.—Philadelphia Times.

"The less sense a fool has the more sense he takes to manage him.—Athenian Globe.

TALKING CANARIES.

Feathered Pets that Learned the Language of Their Proud Owners.

It seems almost incredible that a canary could be taught to speak; nevertheless, there have been well authenticated cases in which this seemingly impossible feat has been accomplished."

The most notable instance was that of a canary exhibited in London in 1838, and it had a most remarkable history. Its parents had previously successfully reared several broods, but in the early part of the year in question hatched out but one of four eggs. Strange to say, they entirely neglected the little one, and immediately rebuilt a nest over it. The owners of the birds accidentally discovered this fact, and removed the forsaken one almost dead. It was placed in flannel by the fire, and after the greatest attention was restored and nursed by hand, the fact of its being treated in this manner, separated from all other birds, caused it to become very familiar with its foster parents and its first singing notes were entirely new from those uttered by the ordinary canaries. Being continually addressed in endearing terms by its mistresses, it astonished her one day by its suddenly repeating the words "Kissie! Kissie!" This became an everyday occurrence, and from time to time other terms were added to the vocabulary. For hours together, except during the moulting season, this extraordinary bird would call out in tones almost as clear as if uttered by a human voice such sentences as "Dear sweet Titchie!" the name given it by its mistresses—"Miss Kissie!" "Kiss me, dear Kissie!" "Kissie! Kissie! Kissie! Kissie! Kissie! Kissie!" "Titchie! Titchie! Titchie! Titchie!" It also developed a faculty for whistling, the first bar of "God Save the Queen" being its favorite air.

Another talking canary is said to have been exhibited in London in 1838, but all authorities agree that it was in no way equal to the one described. Gray, the noted poet, gives a very minute account of a canary owned by one who kept a coffee house in Pall Mall, London, and states that this bird could whistle no less than twenty different tunes."

The noted lady Sundvich was a great lover of birds, and hearing of a wonderful performance of this canary became very anxious to possess it. She accordingly deputized her friend Lord Peterborough to purchase it. He proceeded to the coffee house and made overtures to the owner, offering a large sum of money for her feathered pet. The woman steadfastly refused, saying she was well-to-do, and would not part with it under any circumstances."

Peterborough, during the conversation, watched the bird with the greatest attention, and took note of all its marks and other distinguishing features. Seeing his errand was a fruitless one, he determined to try another way, by deceit, and, after a long search, succeeded in purchasing a bird which was a counterpart of the one coveted. Shortly after the first interview he snatched into the coffee-house, and, when a favorable opportunity presented itself, slipped the wrong bird into the cage, the right one into his pocket, and hastened to Lady Sundvich's domicile. This was about the time of the revolution, and many months later he dropped into the coffee-house, and seeing the substituted bird still hanging in its accustomed place, remarked to the proprietor:

"A very dear woman, I guess you have often regretted your refusal of the money I offered you for that bird."

"Money!" exclaimed the old lady; "no, nor ten times that amount would now persuade me to part with the dear little creature. Why if your lordship will believe me, as sure as I'm a Christian, its fact that the poor bird has moped and never opened its pretty lips since the day that the poor king went away!"

It is almost needless to state that his lordship did not disabuse her mind of this notion and she probably died firmly in the belief of the remarkable feat of her pet.—Detroit Free Press.

—And Jennie Blushed.—Old Gentleman—"Where is that book called 'Don't?' Anyone know?" Hobby—"I think it is in the parlor. You're forgetting it, just sight to me." Jennie—"Why no, Hobby. Why, do you think so?" Hobby—"Cause I heard you saying 'Don't' a good many times."—Boston Herald.

—Rudyard Kipling still continues in poor health and will shortly return to India. In the meantime his dramatic partner, the well-known actor, Mr. George Alexander, the manager of the St. James theater, London, to give him a commission to write a comedy, which will eventually be produced at that house.

—New York city consumes between two and three million eggs every day. They are drawn not only from New York state, but from several of the neighboring states, and a few from western states, including Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Iowa. The first-named state is said to produce a larger number of eggs than any other state in the Union.

—At Anson, Me., a black bear walked up to the house of Daniel Abbott, looked in at the sitting-room window, and proceeded to inspect the pig-pen and sheep-pen.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—Rye Cakes. Four tablespoonsful of flour, four tablespoonsful of rye flour, one pint of milk, two eggs. Bake in gem-pans.—Good Housekeeping.

—Brown Flour. This is very useful to thicken gravy and give it a brown color. Put your flour in a bowl and set it over a moderate fire, stir it all the time till it is brown, but do not let it scorch, as it will communicate an unpleasant taste to the gravy. When it is cool put it in a jar for future use.—Boston Budget.

—For pine apple ice peel one ripe juicy pineapple and shred it with a fork; pour over it one pint of white sugar; stir well together and let it stand one hour and a half; mash the mixture and strain off the juice through a wire strainer; add one pint of water and the juice of an orange just before freezing.

—Ginger Pudding. One cup butter, one cup sugar, one cup molasses, four eggs, one ounce ground ginger, one cup flour, sift baking powder with the flour and add other ingredients to form a batter. Pour into a dish and steam over boiling water until done, about one hour. Place in the oven till perfectly dry and serve with butter sauce.—Detroit Free Press.

—Velvet Cakes. Three cups of sugar; one cup of butter, beaten to a cream; add the whites and yolks of six eggs, beaten separately and thoroughly; two tablespoonsful of sweet milk; one-half teaspoon cream tartar; one-quarter teaspoon soda; one or two packages of corn-starch; one teaspoonful lemon-juice. Bake in cup-cake pans.—Ladies' House Journal.

—Spanish Butter. To a wineglassful of rosewater add half an ounce of (sugar) and six bitter almonds blanched and sliced, let stand overnight for an hour, then add half a pint of cream, the yolks of three beaten eggs and half a cupful of sugar; cook carefully until thick, then stir until cold; rub a mold with rosewater, and pour in the butter and set on ice to become firm.—Boston Herald.

—Fruit Salad. Put a box of gelatine to soak in one pint of cold water for one hour. Add one pint of boiling water, two cupsful of granulated sugar, juices of three lemons and three oranges, let it come to a boil, and when cooler pour over layer of sliced bananas, white grapes and pineapple, still a layer of fruit, then of the gelatine, till your dish is full; set it away to cool. Whip up sweet cream, season with sugar and a very little pineapple; when ready for the table, put the whipped cream on the salad.—Housekeeper.

This is the best recipe for soap. The kitchen can be disposed of to very good advantage by making it into soap. It need not be much trouble if you will proceed as follows: Fry out bits of beef and other fat and waste grease, and strain it off; set it away to cool, until you get from four to four and a half pounds. Put the contents of a pound box of concentrated lye into a stone vessel and pour three pints of cold water over it; stir it well until it dissolves and becomes boiling hot; then let it cool till lukewarm. In the meantime, melt the fat and when both lye and grease are barely lukewarm, pour the lye and grease into the fat, stirring briskly, otherwise it will not form soap. In thirty to forty minutes it becomes thick, like honey. Then pour into a wet vessel and next day put into bars.—N. Y. World.

FOR SUMMER COSTUMES.

Pretty Combinations in Silks, Neta and Laines.

The revival of sheer very linen batistes in eers and tan colors is already being noted in the dress-makers' shops. This transparent fabric over lavender or mauve silk, trimming it with a new insertion made of six rows of baby ribbon of the same color that woven on cross-stitch in this silk which holds rows apart that the silk may show in the spaces between. The round bodice of latiate gathered on the shoulders is drawn down to shirring at the waist line, and finished below with ten tails of latiate lined with lavender silk. Loops of baby-ribbon edge the V front of the bodice, and are set in many rows at the top, making a ruche. A band of the ribbon insertion laid upon mauve silk neckerchief, baby lace, and comes down the front to meet in a point at the shirring. The very large sleeves drop from the top, and are close on the forearm, where they are banded with baby ribbon trimming. The straight skirt has five rows of insertion down the front and sides, and is mounted on a foundation of mauve silk with pinked flounces at the foot.

White dotted lawns and dot and cross fruits and leaves, one especially gay having clusters of red cherries with their dark green leaves. Other lawns, with China blue pink stripes alternating with mauve pink, and are trimmed with white white print d'esprie lace used as bretelles on the bodice and as insertions in ruffles that form a coat full and flounces on the skirt.

Walted designs of clusters of flowers, like the bow-knot pattern on new India silks, gauzes and nets—pinks nets and lace for flounces as well. Baskets of roses and forget-me-nots are overthrown on green lawn with the flowers strewn in the light grounds; violets and carnations are heaped in yellowish baskets on black India silks. Jatted baskets embroidered in fine-cut beads are on thin-meshed black nets, while heavier nets have tatted beads and signs worse in them.—Harper's Bazar.


Public Speaking.
James H. Swango, of Wolfe county, will address the voters at the following times and places in the interest of the Democratic party:
Gainesville, Johnson co., Saturday July 25.
Savillsville, Magoffin co., Monday July 27.
West Liberty, Morgan co., Tuesday July 28.
Ezel, Morgan co., Wednesday July 29.
Fredericktown, Meigs co., Thursday July 30.
Champion, Wolfe co., Friday July 31.
Jacks Green, Saturday August 1.
The ladies are especially invited to be present. Speaking promptly at 1 o'clock a. m. each day.

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W. G. LACY,
Secretary.

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